HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 13, 1860. The Nisgara arrived here at 71 o'clock this evening. She has 78 passengers for Boston, at which port she will be due early on Friday morning.

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESS.

The reports of Garibaldi's successes are confirmed. He attacked Palermo from the south side at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and penetrated to the censer of the city, flag in hand, after a desperate combat of six hours' duration, and during an active bombardment by sea and land. The royal troops retreated to the palace and the other public buildings. Hostilities were renewed, and the royal palace was taken by the people, and in the evening burned down. The loss in killed and wounded was very considerable.

Other towns in Sicily had risen,

The bombardment still continued on the 31st. It was said that the Government was deliberating on a proposition to order its discontinuance. The troops were concentrated in the Castle, on which Gari-baldi commenced an attack at noon on the 28th.

The English Admiral had offered protection to American citizens at Palermo.

There was great agitation in the Court and Ministry at Naples. The Ministers tendered their resignation on the 29th.

A liberal Cabinet was expected to be formed Garibaldi was already carrying out important admin istrative reforms at all places in his power.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had reassembled.

Important papers relative to China were submitted giving full particulars of the ultimatum and the Chinese reply. The ultimatum demanded ample apology for the Peiho affair, the restoration of the guns and ships lost on that occasion, the ratification without de ships lost on that occasion, the ratification without de-lay of the Tien-tsin treaty at Pekin, and an indemnity of 4,000,000 taels for mititary expenses through the Canton affair. The Chinese reply refuses an apology for the Peiho matter, declines to allow an Embassador to go to Pekin, naming Peitang as the place of ratifi-cation instead of Pekin; refuses to restore the gams and ships, or consider the payment of an indemnity, and refers Mr. Bruce to the regulations carried out at the reception of the American Mission. These papers dis-pel all hope of an amicable settlement. Lord John Russell explained the nature of the Rus-sian propositions relative to the Christians in Turkey, and said, Austria, Prussia and England dissented, and proposed that Turkey herself should institute an in-quiry as to the state of the Christians, which proposi-tion the Sultan was acting upon. France sided with Russia.

The formal presentation of the belts to Sayers and Heenan took place at the Albambra Palace, London, on the 30th ult. Mr. Dowling of Bell's Life presented the latter with a complimentary address. George Wilkes did the same for Sayers. Each declared all animosity baried.

FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur had published an article asserting the most peaceful intentions on the part of the Emperor. The London Times ridicules the article and asserts that it belies itself.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, uncle of the Emperor, was very ill and there was little hope of his recovery.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Lyons to meet the dowager Empress of Russia.

It is reported that the French troops in China will afterward visit Madagascar and establish a solid occupation of the principal points in that island.

The Bourse was dull but prices were better—69f. 50c.

AUSTRIA.

The enlarged Council of the Austrian empire has held its first sitting. The Hungarian representatives proclaimed the loyalty of the Hungarian people.

The Austrian army in Italy is to be concentrated in the fortress of Quadrilateral.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

It is reasserted that the Russian troops were concentrating on the frontiers of Turkey.

Kiprisali Mohammed Pasha has been appointed Grand Vicar vice Mohammed Raschid Pasha.

The Government had commenced official inquiry into the complaints of the Christians.

FERTHER FROM SICILY.

Turis, May 31, 1860.

The following details of Garibaldi's attack on Pa lermo have been received from a reliable source:

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, Garibaldi attacked Palermo on the south side. A desperate combat ensued, which lasted six hours. The people made themselves masters of all parts of the town on the south of the Strada di Toldo. A terrible bombardment was opened by sea and land, notwithstanding which the people continued to fight. The troops retired within the Royal Palace, Custom-Honse, and Castle. Hostilities were suspended from 10 until 12, when the royal palace was taken by the people, and in the even ing was burned down.

Other towns in Sicily bad risen.

The inhabitants everywhere were shouting "Italy forever!" "Victor Emanuel forever!" PARIS, May 31 .- A telegram this morning from Na

ples confirms the news of the entrance of Garibaldi Garibaldi, at the head of the volunteers, penetrated

dag in hand, into the center of the city during the bombardment, and established his headquarters there. Loss in killed and wounded very considerable. The American citizens at Marsala had gone on board

The British Admiral, Mundy, had offered the protec

tion of English ships to all the Americans at Palermo.

Latest via Queenstown. LONDON, June 3, 1860. NAPLES AND SICILY.

The Post's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the news of the capture of Palermo has made a deep impression on the people of Naples. Nevertheless, all reains quiet in that capital and on the main land.

The Times contains the following dispatch: " A telegram from Naples of the 31st ult. announce that the bonbardment of Palermo was still continued."

CONCLUSION OF THE WOOL SALES. The Colonal wool sales terminated on Saturday Contrary to expectation the sales passed off with in-

creased firmnes at prices fully as high as in March. THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Easern, it is said, will proceed to sea on the day appointed A trial trip is to be made to-day or Monday. At present the number of berths engaged is comparatively small

LATEST-Via Queenstown.

Latest—Via Queenstown.

Loxoos, Thursday, May, 31 1860.

Daily sees City Aracle.

The Funds spened with steadiness, but closed \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ of the Market.}\$

The Discount market remains quiet, and best bills are taken at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ of 0}\text{ of cent.}\$

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The Eank of England have not yet caused any infine of business to that establishment.

The Funds this mening showed a tendency to increased firmness, but a light improvement which took place was not maintained the advices from Paris being rather dull. There were again no gold operations at the Bank to-day. At the tank to-day there were few applications for discount. In the open market the minimum terms are \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ of 3}\text{ of its of minimum terms are \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ of 3}\text{ of minimum terms are 3}\text{ of 3}\text{ of 3}\text{ of minimum terms are 3}\text{ of 3}\text{ of 3}\text{ of minimum terms are 3}\text{ of 3}\text{ of 3}\text{ of minimum terms are 3}\text{ of 3}\text{ of 3}\text{ in Germany and on the Continent generals, keeps the rate for money extremely low in all the principal cities, and the rate is only \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ and a Frankfot it is scarcely possible to find employment for any squant even at 1. The principal business in the railway carket to-day has been in connection with the settlement. The appearance at the close was rather unfavorable. The greater part of the stock bought on the late decine appeared to have been taken up speculatively a borrowed money. In some cases the public seem decoted have been taken up speculatively a borrowed money. In some cases the public seem decoted have been purchas vis. The present quotations, although for the new acc. unt in June, are a little higher than yesterday.

An accident of a vivible character, but fortunately

ident of a tarrible character, but fortunately mattended with fata, results, took place yesterday evening at the London t, vanious, King's cross, to a re-torn excursion train on the Great Northern Rallway from Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Spedders-

field, and other large towns in the North of England. The train, which consisted of thirty-five carriages, was due at 6:40 p. m. The engine, instead of slackening its speed as is usual on entering the station, dashed at full speed through the station, actually leaped on the platform at the end of it, a highter between five and six feet, carrying with it tender, the brake ram and one or two carriages, and proceeding on its fearful and precipitous course ran down the inclined plane, immediately under the dock, and across the old Saint Pancras road where it burst through the inclosure of the Metropolitan Railway works, and had it not been for the immense quantity of earth being there, stuff excavated from the new road tunnel, it would probably have burst itself in the shaft of that undertaking. The engine, tender, and brake were completely destroyed, and the other carriages more or less injured. Many of the passengers sustained serious wounds and contuctions. It was found that the guard had firmly applied the first brake, but the second brake showed it had only been partially applied. It was then discovered that the guard, Wanener of Manchester, was in a state of intoxication, and he was taken into custody. The sufferers, most of whom were conveyed to their residences, are about fourteen in number.

dences, are about fourteen in number.

The fac-similes of the champion belt were last night presented to Sayers and Heenan at the Alhambra Palsce. The entertainment consisted of nigger songs and dances. Between the acts, the men were brought in. and the ceremony of presentation was performed. The men, who were in evening dress, then stripped off their coats, buckled on their belts, and walked round the ring arm in arm.

The performance, as it was called, is to be repeated

twice a day this week.

The London Post objects that Heenan, who has only fought two battles in his life, who was defeated in America, and who fought a drawn battle in England, has now a belt bearing the inappropriate inscription of the Champion of England.

MISCELLANGOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

the Champion of England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Times, in a leader, describes the terrible tortures inflicted by the police of the King of Naples. Darkness, and torture chiefly by flogging, are used to extract avowals of complicity in political plots. Recently an old man, and his daughter far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash.

The London Post's Paris correspondent telegraphs that a dispatch received by the French Government confirms, but with reserve, the news of the entry of Garibaldi into Palermo. The fact, however, cannot be yet considered as official.

Our exports to India during the quarter ending 31st of March amounted to 3,754,146 against 4,557,607 in the corresponding quarter of last year, showing a reduction of about 21 per cent compared with same period of 1859. However, there is an increase of 7 per cent to China—the total has been 1,466,881, showing an excess over last quarter of 1859 of 499,753, or more than 50 per cent.

The investigation of the Stock Exchange Committee is not yet complete. It is said the new case will show a previous want of strictness and discretion on the part of the persons connected, and will also strengthen the opinion that in the management of the bank, the supervision over the clerks must have been lax, but that in other respects there will be no new feature.

The Times again expresses its belief that it will be

other respects there will be no new feature.

The Times again expresses its belief that it will be quite out of the question for the Government to carry through the Reform bill under the conditions imposed upon them by the State business during the present session.

Paris, May 31 .- The Moniteur announces that the session of the Corps Legislatif has been adjourned till the 30th June, and also says that the slight improvement manifested yesterday in the health of Prince Jerome has not been maintained.

The Senate discussed the petitions relative to the egal position of religious congregations and associa-

M. Dupin, in making the request in the name of the Committee, proposed to refer the petitions to the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, and of Public Worship. In the discussion which followed, several Sena-tors proposed the order of the day, which was rejected by 69 against 28. The petitions have been sent to the Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship, but will not be referred to the Minister of Justice. NAPLES, May 30, 91 a.m.—The bombardment

Palermo lasted several hours. Garibaldi entered the sown on the 27th. The besieging forces were not numerous, but, being commanded by heroic leading persons, the victory was obtained. The headquarters of Garibaldi are in the center of the town. The number of killed is large. London, Thursday, May 31, noon.—Consols have

been very inactive all the morning at 951 to 1 alternately, buyers and sellers at 95 3-16, and are now rather sellers. Indian, 1067. Shares steady and without the least change from the closing rates of yesterday. Canadian dull. Trunks, 8 to 1. Western, 12 7-16 to 9-16. Trunk traffic considered bad. French

1 p. m.-Consols, money, 951; Consols, account, 951 to 1; New Threes, 934.

24 p. m .- Consols, money and account, 941 to 95; New Three Per Cents, 931 to ?.

FROM MEXICO.

THE ROUT OF THE LIBERALS.

The schooner Red Fox, Capt. Oliphant, arrived at this port this morning, in the very quick time of five days from Tampico, which port she left on the 4th inst. She brings the important news of the total rout and lispersion of the great Constitutional army, so lately victorious pear San Luis Potosi, under the command of Gen. Uraga, and the probable loss of that officer. This important event took place at Guadalajara, and

during an attack upon that city, which is said to have een at one moment in the possession of Uraga.

But, just at the moment victory was declaring in his favor, a stray shot from the enemy's works fell into the midst of the General's staff, and carried off one of the legs of the Commander-in-Chief. In a moment all was alarm and confusion, seeing which, Gen. Woll, who, at the head of some 1,000 men, still held his ground bravely, coolly watching his chance, charged with great fury upon the center of the Constitutional troops, now carelessly entering the city, threw them at once into dreadful disorder, which was followed by the dispersion and flight of the whole army.

"This news seems to us incomprehensible," says a Tampleo letter of the 4th, "but it comes to us from an "authoritative source, and is reliable."

It is added that the army of Uraga numbered 9,000 men. He must have had with him then nearly all the troops he has been collecting since his great victory near San Luis Potosi.

It is also added that Gen. Uraga succeeded in making good his escape, but that the loss of his log will probafavor, a stray shot from the enemy's works fell into the

It is also added that Gen. Uraga succeeded in making good his escape, but that the loss of his log will proba-bly cost him his life.

No further particulars of this unfortunate affair have yet come to hand, and our correspondent, writing at the last moment, even omits to give the dates. There would seem to be no doubt of the reliability of the news.

We learn also by this arrival that Zuloaga, taken along with Miramon, as a sort of hostage and security for the good conduct of his party, had made good his escape, and returned to the capital, and reestablished himself in the Presidential chair.

himself in the Presidential chair.

FAHLURE OF JECKER & CO.

The news of the failure of Jecker & Co. of Mexico has created great excitement at Tampico. It was attributed there to the late victory of Gen. Uraga, near San Luis Potosi, and his triumphant march toward the capital, which threw everything into a state of alarm, and inspired even the warmest supporters of the Miran. and inspired even the warmest supporters of the Mira non Government with want of confidence, and its gren banking house was the first to feel the shock.

banking house was the first to feet the shock.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT CONDUCTA.

The great specie conducta from Zacatecas, of which we have before had mention, arrived safely at Tampico on the night of the 30th, just one day too late for the British steamer. The whole amount received was \$1,133,900, of which the Red Fox brings some \$61,000 to \$70,000. The rest will wait over for the next Southerwice steamer. ampton steamer.
Still another large conducta was soon expected in

THE YELLOW FEVER AT ACAPULCO-DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.-The yellow fever was raging at Acapulco May 20, from the effects of which upward of 500 deaths had occurred within six weeks. Among those who had died were the American Consul and some thirty Americans. Those who had the opportunity were fast leaving for the interior of Mexico.

The California steamers on the Pacific side touched at Acapoloo, but held no communication with the shore.

-Dr. Charles W. West of Savannah, Ga., a few days ago, was thrown from his carriage, breaking one of his arms and inflicting a serious wound upon his head. At last accounts it was feared he would not re cover.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

From Our Own Reporter. PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1860.

THE TRIBULATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The intrusions which the Japanese are here obliged to endure are without limit. The inquisitive visitors who to-day wandered unrestrained among their apart-ments, could be numbered by thousands. Excepting the few rooms assigned to the highest officers, no place is secure from public invasion. Almost every chamber is crowded with curious and importunate ob servers. The comforts of the Japanese themselves are least of all considered, and the incessant cry for presents or autographs severely tries their placid tempers In Washington there was at least an assumption o delicacy; here, not even the semblance is vouchsafed. The Japanese are completely weighed down by the crush of spectators; they make their way about with difficulty, and seek in vain the slightest opportunities for privacy. All their movements are scrutinized with unblushing assurance, and all their necessary duties are performed at the risk of interruption and interference by the omnipresent multitude, Of course, all quiet enjoyment is out of the question. Not the least mortifying exhibitions are those of some of the local newspaper writers, who all the day ravage for "items" with indecent zeal, and afterward blazon with evident pride the record of their effrontery.

The mob without is naturally more irrepressible than the mob within. With hardly an exception, all at tempts of the Japanese to emerge from their hotel, result in their own discomfiture. Their visit yesterday afternoon to the Fairmount Water Works, gave them no satisfaction, in consequence of the crowds which hedged them about, and drove them prematurely from the grounds. Numerous shopping expeditions by de tached parties, yesterday afternoon and this morning were also surrounded and harrassed by untameable novelty-seekers. It is useless to wonder at the rigid seclusion which the principal Embassadors have of late determined to maintain, while such scenes perpetually recur, and while they are given no chance to escape from the conviction that their self respect and sense of dignity must inevitably be racrificed each time they pass their thresholds.

But Philadelphia, although sufficiently insensible to

the demands of decorum, does not abuse the confidence of the Japanese to the extent which Baltimore showed itself capable of. No positive theft has here been heard of; and the inglorious distinction of the robbery of two costly and much valued swords, belonging to officers of the Embassy, remains with Baltimore.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ACADEMY.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ACADEMY.

The series of performances this afternoon at the Academy of Music, for the amusement alike of the Japanese and the Philadelphians, was attended by a dozen of the highest officers in the Embassy, excepting the Princes, who declined to assist, and by a small number of the servants. For these, abundant space was reserved in that part of the first balcony immedi ately facing the stage. The arrangement for the reception and disposition of the guests, as well as those of the operatic and dramatic representations, were thoroughly admirable. Of all who have essayed the entertainment of the foreign visitors, Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke, it appears, have best succeeded. The most genuine gratification they have yet enjoyed was manifested this afterneon. Their appreciation of much that was presented before them was complete. Their applause was hearty and unstinted; and their interest was so steadily retained that, notwithstanding the extreme length of the performances, they watched with eager delight until the close.

The Academy was finely filled by an audience com posed mostly of ladies, as early as two o'clock. Only the seats devoted to the Japanese were left unoccupied a little before three o'clock these too were taken possession of by the guests, whose welcome was a vigorous fluttering of fans all over the house, followed by cheering smiles and vastly encouraging glances, of the most approved Philadelphian order—which, as every-body knows, can be in few places equaled and nowhere surpassed. The magnificent proportions of the building, the superb decorations, and the brilliancy of the assemblage roused the Japanese to an unusual warmth of enthusiasm. The character of the promised enter-tainment, not wholly novel, but, in many points, similar to those with which their own public amusements have made them familiar, insured their closest atten tion. The order of performances was as follows:

1. Overture to William Tell.
2. The 2d act of "Lucretia Borgia."
3. The farce of "The Rough Diamond."
4. "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by Parodi, with a large

horns.

5. Dancing.

6. Exhibition of Legerdemain, by Signor Blitz.

7. Chornses, by a German Society.

8. The comic pantomime, "Volun-Vent."

That the Japanese have numerous theaters is well but it is believed that theatrical art be tained no very full development. It is, however, superior to that of China. The Japanese understand the effects of scenery, which they regularly use. In all their dramas, the feminine parts are performed by boys, as was formerly the case everywhere. The blandishments of opera are yet unknown to them. Their nearest approach to this luxury is the public singing in the Tea Gardens, which is a universal argusement. Their music is naturally imperfect, but it is by no means so repulsive as has been generally asserted. On the contrary, their melodies are often well constructed and agreeable. I have procured a number, some of which are quite equal to the majority of our popular ballads. Of harmony, the popular appear to be ignorant. Dancing is also a feature most of their popular festivals; and in their juggling feats they are said to surpass anything that we can

The opening overture, this afternoon, attracted them mainly by the brilliancy of its termination. The operatic fragment wrought quite powerfully upon their fancy, but only by reason of its dramatic interest. The general drift of the story was clear to thom without the least explanation, and, indeed, was first suggested by them. They were exceedingly anxious to informed whether Parodi was really a woman, and on hearing that such was the fact gave themselves up more completely than before to the illusion of the scene. The farce of the "Rough Diamond," which followed. excited them in a different way. Their glee over the drolleries of Mr. Clarke was unconfined, notwithstanding their misconception of the exact nature of the proceedings. A little dance, next in order, by Mr. Wood, who first appeared as a Japanese, and then by turning swiftly around, presented himself as an American, produced a curious effect upon one of the visitors, whose shrewdness, in this case, overleaped itself.

He drew from it a political significance, and hinted hat it probably foreshadowed the sudden conversion of all Japanese into Americans, by a process] involving perhaps the conquest of his country. It was not diffi-cult to allay this odd suspicion; but its avowal gave another evidence of the jealous and scientific character of the people with whom we are now for the first time brought in contact. The display of jugglery was witnessed with attention, but was pronounced inferior to what Japanese still can produce in this direction. The choruses were listened to with apathy, but the coucluding pantomime was received with rapturous expressions of approval. The rotund Vice-Governor, Narousa Gensiro, shook his mirthful sides with per fect abandonment to the spirit of the performance, and all the rest, easily following his example, shouted and clapped their hands in rare excess of hilarity.

Apart from the performances, incidents were few. Some of the Japanese smoked during the intermission. and some took notes of all that passed. Tommy, who rendered himself conspicuous by the unaccustomed radiance of his clothing, which was decidedly of the style known in America as "loud," bore with serenity the unswerving opera-glass scrutiny that befell him. One young lady, occupying a rather remote position, caused a bouquet to be conveyed to Tommy, which he acknowledged by rising and bowing with a contliness that Fifth avenue, in its wildest dreams, could never hope to equal.

The entertainment was spoken of in terms of un-

qualified gratification by all the Japanese, and, as they never heeitate to proclaim their real opinions on any subject, it may be pronounced a certain success.

PHILADEPHIA, June 13, 1860.

AT THE MINT.

To complete their investigation of the currency subject, the Japanese Embassadors this morning visited the Mint, where arrangements had been made to assay, in their presence, a number of their own coins, in order to demonstrate their exact value, as compared with ours and those of other nations. This process, how-ever, was deferred until to-morrow, the Japanese desiring to examine more closely into the matter than had been supposed or was possible without additional preparation. The number of the foreign visitors was mall, consisting only of the First and Third Embassadors, the three officers next succeeding them in rank the interpreters Namoura and Tatalesi (Tommy), and two servants. On arriving at the Mint they were received by the Director, Col. James Ross Snowden,

ceived by the Director, Col. James Ross Snowden, who addressed them thus:

I am happy to see your Excellencies at the Mint of the United States. The President has directed me to exhibit to you in the fullest manner the operations of coinage, as they are executed in this National Institution, and also to afford you every facility to enable you to understand our system of money and accounts. It will give me great pleasure to comply with these instructions. Beside giving you an opportunity to witness our usual operations, we will also, in your presence, as I am informed such is your desire, melt and assay several of the gold and silver coins of your country, which you heretofore placed in the hands of the Treasury Department at the City of Washington. A proper understanding by us of the metallic currency of your interesting Empire, and by you and your Government of our Constitutional currency, will tend to promote commerce and frieadly relations between us.

We can scarcely hope to establish any system of in We can scarcely hope to establish any system of in-ternational coinage, but I may venture to express the wish that it may be found useful and judicious for your Government to adopt the same fineness in the coinage as is adopted by the United States, and is also used by most of the Governments of Europe and America— that is to say, a fineness of nine hundred thousandths, or nine-tenths. In other words, nine-tenths of pure gold or silver, and one-tenth of alloy, or inferior metals.

The disproportion between the relative value of gold The disproportion between the relative value of gold and silver in your country and the United States is very great and remarkable; but it will doubtless yield to the equalizing influences of the trade and commerce which it is expected will spring up between our respective nations. This intercourse, it is also hoped, will advance the prosperity and happiness of both.

As the Embassadors of a distant Empire, with whom

As the Embassacors of a distant Employ, with whom yeountry desires to cultivate the relations of peace and friendship, and encourage the refining and elevating influences of a mutually advantageous commerce, I most cordially welcome you to this National Institu-

The First Embassador answered that he had already obtained a general idea of the metallic currency of our country, but was yet desirous to inspect the processes of assaving and of coinage. He also intimated that the Japanese would undoubtedly, at the proper time, establish a standard conforming to that of the United The Embassadors and their attendants were ther

conducted through the various apartments of the Mint, n which they were enabled to view, in regular order, the entire course of the manufacture of United States coin. Nothing further was accomplished, the assaying process being laid over until to-morrow. A number of Japanese coins have, however, already

been analyzed, with the following result, according to a table prepared by Col. Snowden:

The coins are of gold, silver, brass, copper and iron.

The principal gold coin is the cobang, of which we have three sizes, according to the changes which have been made within the past sixty years. This coin is of

been made within the past sixty years. This coin is of oval shape, very thin, soft and easily bent; it is largely alloyed with silver, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, until it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color. show the true color.

show the true color.

No. 1, is a cobang, supposed to be about sixty years old. It weighs 2011 grains; it is two-third spold; one-third silver; or, as we express by thousand hs, it 667 thousand the fine. In its value, including the silver, is \$5.95. It is of oval form, quite thick, 21 inches long, and 11 band.

\$5 95. It is of oval form, quite thick, \$\frac{2}{2}\$ inches long, and \$1\gamma\$ broad.

No. 2, cobung, coined within a few years past, weighs 174 grains. It is four-sevenths gold, and three-sevenths silver, very nearly; the exact fineness in thousandths being 568. The value, including the silver, is \$4 44. In size it is a very little smaller than No. 1.

Nos. 3 and 4, cobangs, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy for assay. They are exactly alike, except one small mark. The weight is 133\frac{1}{2}\$ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-sevenths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3 57; without the silver, \$3 41. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but similarly shaped.

Nos. 5 and 6, two small rectangular coins, with a gold surface, which (by specific gravity) are about one-third gold. The weight is 25\frac{1}{2}\$ grains. Their mans and place in the series are not known to us. They are two-thirds of an inch in length and one-third in breadth.

No. 7, rectangular coin, is half the weight of the cobang, No. 2; but (by specific gravity) contains little

No. 2; but (by specific gravity) contains little more than one-fourth gold; the remainder appears to be silver. This piece also, is not understood. It is one high long and one-half an inch broad.

No. 8, also rectangular, is called the gold litzebn; is one-fourth the weight of cobang No. 2, and of the same fineness, very nearly. Value \$1.11. A little smaller than No. 7.

fineners, very nearly. Value \$1 11. A little smaller than No. 7.

Nos. 9 and 10 are the new gold itzebu, brought by the Embassy for assay, and are one-fourth of the cobing brought by them. Value 89; cents. A little larger than Nos. 5 and 6.

All the silver coins are rectangular, and rather thick. No. 11. an old half-itzebu, silver, is one of several pieces which were given to an officer of the United States Exploring Expedition, about the year 1840, by some Japanerse sailors who had drifted far out into the Pacific Ocean, and were picked up and taken care of. Afterward, by the wreck of one of our vesseig, all the coins were lost except this one. It was our first specimen of Japanerse coin. The weight is 41 grains, and, being near line silver, it is worth a little over 11 cents. Same size as No. 8.

sine size as No. 3. No. 12 is a silver itzebu, coined some years since, No. 12 is a silver itzebu, coined some years since, weighing 134 grains, 988 to 990 thousandths fine, and worth 36.9 cents. (Some specimens are fully 37.) A little larger than No. 7.

No. 13 weighs 38 grains, and appears also to be nearly fine; value about 8 cents. Name not known. Same size as No. 8.

No. 14, a new silver itzebu, brought by the E nbassy, and appears as the old itzebu.

(cut for assay.) It weighs the same as the old itzebu, 1241 grains, but is 850 thousandths fine, which is near our standard, (900.) Valued at 33.28 cents. Same size as No. 12.

15, a large, thick piece of brass, oval, and cast with a square hole in the center; said to be a piece of "one hundred p'semy." It is 2 inches long and 11

No. 16, a copper coin, circular, with a hole in the center, size of our cent.

No. 17, an iron coin, circular, with rough edges, and with a hole in the center, size of half cent.

At the Pennsylvania Hospital, this morning, one of the Japanese doctors witnessed the operations of ampu-tation of the thigh at the hip-joint, and of the forearm, performed by Professor Pancoast, the patients being nder the influence of ether. This afternoon, a number of the officers visited

Girard College, and other parties occupied themselves with making purchases at various Chestnut street

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION .- The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent says that the testimony of Mr. Davidson, ex-U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, to be given before the Covode Committee, will include the following letter, written during the contest between Lincoln and Douglas:

during the contest between Lincoln and Douglas:

"My Dear Sir: I don't believe you are in the slightest danger. Your case is now understood. Don't give yourself any measiness. I do not yet see that the Douglas men have given up their comection with the Opposition. Their war upon the National Democatic party is of their own making, and I suppose the peace must be of their own seeking. They have made common cause with the Black Republicans against us. Those of them who are willing to give a fair support to the Administration, and to regard the English bill as a settlement, ought to be conciliated, treated kindly and supported; but if nothing clas will serve their turn but opposition to the party, it cannot be helped. They say here that Mr. Douglas is more violent and bitter in his hostility to the Administration and to all who support if than any Black Republican in Congress. Now, what should be the difference to us between such a man and an Abolitionist, except that such a man, man and an Abolitionist, except that such a man, elected by Democratic votes, would do more injury to the Democratic cause than an Abolitionist would have

it in his power to do ? Most truly, yours, kc.,

PRESENTATION DAY AT YALE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEW-HAVEN, June 13, 1860. The New-Haven elms have now come forth in all the beauty of fresh green leaves and abundant foliage. The month of June is the very season to visit this quiet, rural city, and it happens just now to be a place

of unusual interest.

Last week the Medical Convention brought a large crowd of strangers from all parts of the country; you met doctors at every street-corner, and found them in every house, while at their Convention high words frequently passed in debates upon medical ethics. It seemed to be a special object of the body to censure Dr. O. W. Holmes for his recent address in favor of

eemed to be a special object of the body to censure Dr. O. W. Holmes for his recent address in favor of practice without pills.

The Connecticut Legislature is still holding its session, and the rural legislators—vulgarly called "shad" by College boys, because they always come in the shad season—as they knot together in the streets, dressed in homespun, and discuss the questions of the hour, give a sort of picturesque interest to the city.

In the College world, this week is one of great stir and excitement. Everybody is on the qui vive. We now have the "Wooden Spoon" exhibition, the classical exercises including the poem, oration, and final parting of the graduating class, the Freshman powwow, and the De Forest prize speaking. The Senior Class has just finished the Biennial examination of over two weeks in length, and the Sophomores are "cramming up" for theirs, which begins July 5. The new gymnasium is the most popular institution in College. It is better furnished in respect of apparatus and rooms than any other in the United States. The Harvard Gymnasium does not begin with it. The thunder of the bowling-alleys never ceases from morning till night, while the feats performed in the upper room vie with those of the circus. The practical influence of this gymnasium is expressing itself in the changes slowly coming about in College life. Instead of drunken bufloonery there is generous mirth; a kind of mandy uprightness is fast becoming popular; and there is fear that the particular local "institutions" which gave zest to student life in former times may die out to a great extent.

The gymnasium has given fresh impulse to the

there is fear that the particular local "institutions' which gave zest to student life in former times may die out to agreat extent.

The gymnasum has given fresh impulse to the "muscle" movement, and the half-dozen men now training for the coming college regatta are the most popular at Yale. The spirit of rivalry in boating, which has so recently and suddenly arisen in American colleges, has worked wonders for Old Yale. Two years since there were no boats; there was not even the spirit and energy to obtain them. The Yale Navy is now a permanent thing. It consists of sixteen boats, some of them of a superior kind. A new six-oared boat is now being made by McKay of Brooklyn, which will be pulled by the Yale crew in the Union College Regatta at Worcester, Mass., on the 25th of July. At this time, Harvard, Brown, Trinity, Union, and Yale Colleges will be represented, each by its champion boat and crew, and the contest will probably be closer and more exciting than that of the year previous. The Sophomore and Freshman classes of Yale have also challenged the same classes respectively of Harvard, for the championship. They pull on the day of the Union Regatta.

Prof. Dana, the geologist, is now absent in Europe, on account of his health. The loss of the lamented Prof. Goodrich is greatly felt. He was one of the main props of the College, and it will be years before Yale can educate a man for his post. Prof. James Hadley will soon publish a grammar of the Greek langnage, on which he has been long engaged. It is going through the press of the Appletons. Mr. D. C. Gilman, the College Librarian, has recently published a noticeable article in The New-Englander on "Humboldt, Kitter, and the New Geography." President Woolsey has just published a work on "International Law." His articles on this and kindred topics in The New-Englander have attracted much attention. This book is a thorough digest of the numerous works on

Law." His articles on this and kindred topics in The New-Englander have attracted much attention. This book is a thorough digest of the numerous works on the laws of nations, and, while constantly keeping in view the history of the subject, and the wants of a college text-book, is very satisfactory and interesting to the general reader. Its conciseness, its practical character, its breadth of view, and the pleutiful Saxon of the style, are just what one would expect from the author, and these qualities give the book a value which mere text-books seldom have. Prof. George P. Fisher will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon this year. Last evening the "Wooden-Spoon" exhibition drew

Last evening the "Wooden-Spoon" exhibition drew together a large crowd. This exhibition is given by those members of the Junior Class who didn't get appointments at Junior exhibition. It is an institution traditionally of low and gluttonous origin, but now rapidly rising in dignity and character as one of the leading peculiarities of Yale. The present exhibition, in which the design was to give outsiders a taste of the fun and jollity of low scholarship men, was hardly up to the usual standard. One of its scenes, though—College Trials—was quite funny. There was a burlesque prize-fight recently between a couple of Freshmen. It created much excitement at the time, and the Faculty promptly sent away the getter-up of the mill. The acenes of this fight were introduced in the colloquy, "College Trials," as also a Faculty mesting called in consequence. The Philosophical Oration on the Profundity of Molecules, delivered by John C. Kinney of Darien, Conn., was rich in hyper-hifalutin, as the following section shows:

I have thus for treated my subject in the light of a priorireasoning. Let us now yiew it from the other extreme. And here, too

as the following section shows:

I have thus far treated my subject in the light of a priori reasing. Let us now view it from the other extreme. And here, to it cannot but affect to tears the most insensible devotee of it cannot not affect to tears the most insensible devotee of wanily art of self-admition, to consider that instantaneous method development absquatalates beneath so mighty a supercumbent congloweration of circumstances entirely beyond control perpetrated by sceams of the horizontal parallax

Surely and stendily this glorious atmospherical per is approaching. Then, and not till then, will the anteddiny parabola of systematic speculation which for untold ages broaded in melancholy crystalline density, awake from its in plicable slumber, and soar far beyond the anomalistic revolution of the lunar apsides into the eccentric perigee of the major focus, where ever and anon the accomatic penumbra vibrates into infinity, sand the concurrent congratuations of constitutional extensive and categorical caducities. I'vide Caleb Cushing.] Then, and then only, will the nation learn its true destiny, and, leaving to contemptoous disdain all intensified application for the amelioration of Ethiopian parallelo-bloeds, while the thonders of containing of the property of the containing of the property of the containing of the contai

This forenoon the Senior Class, numbering over one hundred men, were presented as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the College Chapel. Then came the class poem by Charles A. Boies of Keene, New Hampshire. It was devoted mainly to the topics of the hour, was gracefully delivered, and in easy rythm, delicacy of diction, and natural flow of earnest feeling and thought surpassed any presentation poem delivered here for a number of years. These stanzas from the poem will give some idea of its character.

Living well is not mere living In the cultured taste of school 'Tis not in the knack of business Or the hoarded gold of fools.

But an earnest life's deep passion Beating in a kingly heart; With the gentle grace of goodness Glorifying every part.

Oh, 'twas true, the dream of sages, Of the music of the spheres; And each life of human creatures, With its changing joys and fears.

Is a note in that great anthem, Ever ringing thro' the stars; And these days of anxious parting. But our Life Hymn's minor bers The vigor of the writer carried him out of the usual

common place, and his poem has interest and value, outside of the present occasion. The Class Oration was delivered by Joseph L. Daniels, of East Medway, Mass. Subject: "The Educated Man, a Conservative and a Reformer." It was a production, sound, earnest, thoughtful, like the man. It showed that breadth and and a Reformer. It was a production, sound, earnest, thoughtful, like the man. It showed that breadth and vigor of mind, which is the natural result of a training at Yale, and was well spoken. After singing the Parting Ode, written by C. H. Richards, of Meridan, N. H., the following prizes were announced by President Woolsey:

N. H., the following prizes were announced by President Woolsey:

First Division—For English Composition in the Sophomore Class.—First Prize—F. Adams, Orange, N. J. Second Prize—D. H. Chamberlain, Worcester, Mass., F. J. Cook, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Third Prize—G. M. Esard, Andever, Mass.

Second Division.—First Prize—F. McVeagh, Phenixville, Pa. Second Division.—First Prize—F. McVeagh, Phenixville, Pa. Second Prize—D. E. Hen enway, Suffield, Conn., C. L. Kitchel, Detroit, Mich. Third Prize—H. Hoit, Baltimore, Md.; W. Lamphon, Le Roy, N. Y.

Third Division.—First Prize—R. Skinner, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Stebhus, Brockleyn, N. Y. Second Prize—J. P. Taylor, Andover, Mass. T. G. Thurston, Kailwa, Hawalian Islands. Third Prize—K. A. Ward, Farmington, Coun.

Freshman Mathematical Prize.—First Prize—J. Berry, Clarence, N. Y. Second Prize—W. Haskell, Bucksport, Me.; W. H. Smyth, Guilford, Conn.

Weelsey Schelarship.—Walter H. Smyth, Guilford, Conn.

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The following have been recently a warded:

The following have been recently awarded:

Townsend Prive Enays—Joseph L. Daniels, East Medway, Mess.; Luther M. Jones, Mariborough, N. H.; Edward G. Mason, Chicago, Ili; Charles H. Owen, Hartford, Com.; Win W. Philips, New-York City: Julius H. Ward: Spencer, Mass. Berkeley Scholarship—William H. Hale, Albany, N. Y. Senier Mathematical Prins—First Prize, Gharles H. Vandyne, New-York City: Second Prize, Clarence E. Button, Wallingford, Conn. To-day, at noon, the Faculty and the Senior Class

To-day, at noon, the Faculty and the Senior Class dired together at the hall, where the Biennia, has just been held, and in the lively interchange of thought and feeling, you could detect nothing but the beat good humor and hearty respect.

This afternoon the graduating class have had their parting exercises out under the venerable elms of Yale. The class histories have been read, full of both fundand feeling, and the ladies crowding the windows have lent new interest to the occasion. The pipe of peace and friendship and farewell has been smoked, now in silence and now in mirth; and the songs, one of which

I here insert, have been sung with deep and corner I sell you what it is, my boys, Riemnial is over;
The studies new may go to grass, while we can live is
So light your pipes, and alt once more upon this
campus;

campus; Biennials always end in amoke, and troubles in a tempus. Chorus—For now our labor's o'er,

For now our labor's o'er, Biennial is no more, We've skinned the heast eight times at least He was a savage boar.

Professor H. essayed to flunk us on King Archelana.
He thought, as we made fun of him, he might as well repay us.
He found it was a "goose chase" though, as he himself had
taught us:
For, spite of all his cunning, we were CHEMMA than he thought
us. Chorus-But now our, &c.

Who wants to know the quondam laws of Visigeth and Van dai?

The diatonic scale we never crammed "up to the Handel."

Dug. Stewart, with his Hobbe(y)s, will please to "go to thun While fory Billy Hamilton must finally knock under. Chorus—But now, &c.

Chorus—But now, &c.

But now the hour has come to part, our circle must be broken.

'Mid many a sile nt tear, and sob, and thought of love unspoke
Alas: 'tis ever thus in life, we o'er must leave behind as
All present joys, and separate the happy ties that bind us.
All present joys, and separate the happy ties that bind us.
Are shadowed by death's haze,
Fond memory oft, in accents roft,
Shall tell of College days.

Eut let's not part in sadness, hoys, let lond ring out the laught!
Let mirth alone be monarch now, though sadness reign hereafte
For in our future years 'twill please us, many an hour beguling.

To think we parted, not in tears, but flushed with hope, an
smilling.

To think we parted not in tears, but musted with hope, and smilling.

Chorus—And till life's setting rays

Are shadowed by death's bare.
Fond memory oit, in accents soit.
Shall tell of Cellege days.

It is an affecting thought that one hundred men are now just on the threshold of active life. This thought has silently throbbed in the hearts of these men to-day, and when they broke up and went to plant the key beside the Library walls, and then turned to march through the College halls for the last time, the feelings were too sacred for me to coin into words, but one of this number, Luther Jones. in the following song, sung at the planting of the key, has given utterance to the feelings in all hearts:

Brothers, while with moments fleeting
Soon will close the day;
Once again in friendship meeting,
Not farewell to say;
But our ivy hither bringing,
Where the gray waits frown;
O'er our name its green leaves clinging,
Of that name the crown.
Chorus-Cheer, brothers! Heaven granting.
Let the hope remain;
Where to-day our ivy plenting,
We shall meet again.
Scenes love and Scenes long past, and men'ries olden, Crowd and fill the soul. Flushed with hope and visions golden, Start we for the goal. Here the true and noble-hearted Friendahlp sweet have tound; Let its ties be never parted— Eind our hearts around. Chorus—

Though by death our band is broken
'Mid the gathering years,
Still fond welcomes shall be spoken.
Where we part in tears.
Freshly as the ivy growing
O'er these hallowed towers,
Joy shall have its ceaseless flowing.
From these parting hours.
Choras—

Let this ivy, ever climbing,
Teach as how to rise;
Let these songs, in mem'ry chiming,
Brighten gloomy skies.
Hallowed be this spot, then, Brothere!
When we pass away;
Whispering leaves shall tell to others
How we part to-day.
Chorus— The Freshmen hold their Pow-wow this evening.

The De Forest Prize Speaking—when the Townsend Prize Essays are delivered—will take place on Friday afternoon, and promises to be an occasion of much in-COLLEGE CELEBRATIONS .- The Wesleyan Univers-

COLLEGE CELEBRATIONS.—The Wesseyah University of Middletown, Conn., has its annual commencement on the 21st of June. Previous to that date, on the evening of the 18th, Park Benjamin, esq., will deliver a poem before the United Liserary Societies; and on the 19th, the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock will address the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Union College.—Park Benjamin, esq., has been appointed to deliver a poem before the Philomathean Society of Union College. Schenatesia, in July.

lege, Schenectady, in July. THE GREAT TORNADO.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

AT CAMANCHE.

From The Lyons Mirror.

The number of dead whose bodies have been recovered is 28. The following is a list of their names, ages, &c.:

Hammab Correct the control of their names, ages, &c.:

ered is 28. The following is a list of their names, ages, &c.:

Hannah Curran, Irish, aged 55 years; Christian Westphall, German, 30 years; Elizabeth Westphall, German, 28 years; infant of Westphall, German, 6 months; Angust Hoeft, German, 24 years; Deteled Stoltenburgh, German, 26 years; Deteled Stoltenburgh, German, 26 years; Cerman, 27 years; Dietled Stoltenburgh, German, 28 years; Cerman, 39 years; Philip Peeper, German, 56 years; Margaret Foss, German, 49 years; Philip Peeper, German, 56 years; Margaret Foss, German, 49 years, Theodore Arpe, German, 2 years; Augusta Myle, German, 49 years; Jacob Myle, German, 49 years; Infant of Myle, German, 49 years; George Burnham, American, 59 years; Mrs. George Burnham, American, 59 years; Mrs. George Burnham, American, 59 years; Infant of Mary Knapp, American, 8 years, L.D. Bigelow, American, 4 months; Heinan Wight, American, 8 years, The following is a list of the wounded at Camanuche, with a brief statement of their condition on Tuesday

with a brief statement of their condition on Tuesday

with a brief statement of their condition on Tuesday evening, made from a personal visit to each person injured:

Mrs. Greenles, arm broken and otherwise severely injured; doing well; four of Mrs. Greenlea's children wounded, three of them doing well; the fourth has a fracture of the cranium which will probably prove fatal. Mrs. Dillon, severely injured; will recover. Miss Dillon, bad flesh wound; will recover. Peter Dillon, bad flesh wound; will recover. Miss Dillon, bad flesh wound; will recover. Allee McKindrek, bad flesh wound; will recover. Peter Kruse, badly injured, cranium fractured, and many severe flesh wounds; his recovery doubtful. Aber Clint, flesh wounds; not dangerous. Mrs. Waggoner, flesh wounds, bot dangerous. Jacob H. Gosh, fesh wounds; bad, but not dangerous. Mrs. J. H. Gosh, severely injured; will recover. Mrs. Waggoner's boy, flesh wounds; not dangerous. Henry Olto, severe flesh wounds shout the head, and otherwise badly bruised; wife badly bruised; two children slightly bruised; all doing well. Mrs. Stoltenburgh, arm fractured and otherwise badly bruised; wife badly bruised; two children slightly bruised; all doing well. Henry Saattock, old gont; severely bruised—in rather a critical condition, will probably recover. Mrs. Kendal, said to be badly injured; not visited. Henry Westphall, severe flesh wounds in various parts, wife badly bruised, bed by flujured; mill recover. Mrs. Miller, everely bruised on arms and bead; David Miller, severely bruised on arms and bead; Osing well. Fayette Day, considerably injured. Mrs. B. Baily, slightly injured. Mrs. Built, severely bruised, but doing well. Fayette Day, considerably bruised, not dangerous. Josephine Burnham, slightly injured. Chades Madgett, son of J. H. Mudgett—concussion of brain and internal bodily injured; entition critical. Mrs. Calvin Judd, very badly bruised, but doing well. Osaar A. Anthony and wire, not serious, one sum broke, and badly injured otherwise severely bruised. Mrs. Sessions's family all doing well. Bennett Junk and wire

were able to leave their rooms. Of some we made no note.

IN HARDEN COUNTY.

From The Eldora Scatinel.

Killen,—Mrs. Michael Devine, John Devine, Win. Devine, Eva Devine, George Devine, Mrs. Isaac Garrison, and a child, name not learned.

WOUNDED.—John Burch, thigh broken; Michael Devine, shoulder broken and badly bruised; Safrons Devine, shoulder and collar bone broken and badly injured; Widow Crist, thigh and shoulder broken, and intally wounded; Elizabeth Crist, Catharine Crist, and Job Crist, injured; Adam Crist, badly injured; two children of Isaac Garrison, Paniel Wentworth and wife, Jesse Turier, Alexander Smith and wife, and one child, Wesley Smith, John Gaiway and wife and one child, B. S. Parish, and Anson Banks—all injured, some very badly. In Frovidence, Henry Witham, wife, and son; Martin Witham, badly injured; Alfred Derland, skull fractaved, supposed fatally; Srank Hensey and Sanuel Sherman, badly injured, upposed fatally; Henry Bliss, badly hut; wife of Dr. Taller and son of E. Andrews, slightly injured. There were several persons injured at and about Quobec, names not yet learned.

-In the pursuit of economical marriagee the Cincinanti young people bave betaken themselves to the street railroad cars. Three couples have been married n these conveyances within a short time. The wedding tour is thus made brief and comparatively inexpensive.

—One of the persons engaged in taking the consus of Boston under the United States Marshal spells re-luctance—reluctinks; and when he wishes to write the words "good deal," he does it thus-"goodele." -Mr. Richard H. Dans, jr., arrived in Shanghae on

the lat of April from San Francisco and Hong Kong. He was in good health.